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'BIG THREE' LEADERS HOLD SECOND FORMAL SESSION

German Issue Slated as First Discussion; Truman Sees Churchill and Stalin

President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin met in Potsdam for their second formal session today and press dispatches said that all outward evidence promises successful progress under the American President who is presiding at the conference, according to a Potsdam report dated July 18 received in Lisbon.

In Tuesday's opening session, the three leaders covered the principal points of vital problems confronting the Allies in the wake of their victory over Germany.

Correspondents said that the "Big Three" meeting is expected to last not less than 10 days and not more than three weeks. Unquestionably, the first topic is Germany. First of all there are questions of administration, how the Germans shall be fed, about their work and how their children shall be taught. What is decided about their food and work, they declare, vitally affects the rest of Europe. It also affects the nature of the peace supervised now by the Allied Control Commission.

3 Leaders Confer

A Reuter's dispatch reaching Stockholm and relayed by Domei on Wednesday declared that following the first meeting of the "Big Three" on July 17, Tuesday, there are indications from the increasing frequency of discussions between the Chiefs of State and their Foreign Secretaries that "momentous matters are now under consideration."

Although there are no details on the first meeting, it has been learned that under the decision initiated by Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman will preside over the conference meetings. The only information permitted through the tight secrecy was the announcement that preliminary exchange of views took place on matters requiring the decisions by the heads of the three Governments and that it was decided that the Foreign Ministers would meet regularly to prepare the material for consideration of the three leaders.

Other meetings were also taking place. It is learned that Trumen accompanied by Brigadier General Harry W. Vaughn and Captain James J. Vardaman, his military and naval aides, called on Churchill at noon on Wednesday and stayed for lunch. Subsequently, Truman accompanied by Secretary of State James Byrnes held talks with Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

Meanwhile, a Reuter's report from Moscow quoted the Soviet newspaper Red Star commenting on the conference on Wednesday that "everything depends on mutual goodwill, mutual understanding and realistic approach to those "deep changes" which have taken the Allied people as well as the forces of Fascism. "The aims of the Allies," the paper added, "can be achieved only through the firm cooperation between the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States."

Plans Peace Reconstruction

The Zuercher Zeitung's Washington report stating that the American public's attention is centered upon President Truman's European trip as they realize that the Potsdam Conference will be Truman's first really serious test in the international field declared that Washington realizes that the Potsdam meeting will also be the test for the three Allies' ability to collaborate and realize the San Francisco decisions, said a Potsdam report dated July 18 relayed from Lisbon to Domei.

While the former tripartite meetings mainly dealt with strategical planning, this time the three statesmen will discuss joint plans concerning peace, reconstruction, the report added.

From the American standpoint, it added, the need for a decision concerning Germany's future seems to be the most urgent problem. Washington realizes that occupation in zones necessarily brings along certain dangers relative to the Allies' postwar unity. The Allied military governments' experiences during the first two months prove the necessity to act jointly on the basis of coordinate plans.

The creation of a "Four-Power" joint command is considered to be the first step toward such a coordination and it is believed that Truman would propose its creation at Potsdam.

Berlin reports reveal that such a measure would not be superfluous. While the Russian methods in occupied Germany show positive results, the western Powers' methods apparently are negative.

Argentina to Give Up German U-Boat 530 To America, Britain

The Argentine Government has decided to deliver German U-Boat 530 to the United States and Britain, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires received in Lisbon. The dispatch says that the recommendation that the submarine be delivered was made by the Argentine Foreign Minister on the basis of the terms of Germany's unconditional surrender which has only one interpretation, that of total surrender to the Allied forces.

STALIN-SOONG MEETINGS HELD 6 TIMES IN MOSCOW

Red Journals New Era and Bolsheviki Urge Mediation Between Chungking, Yenan

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, July 17.—The activities of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, during the two weeks of his stay at Moscow revealed that the Stalin-Soong conference was held six times, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov was always present at these meetings.

Soong and his party also conferred with Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Forces in the Far East. After conferring with Premier Josef Stalin, Soong sat in consultation with American Ambassador to Moscow W. Averill Harriman each time. With British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, he had only formal meetings at the luncheon given at the British Embassy and at other functions.

Harriman announced the nature and atmosphere of his conference with Soong every time they conferred and as to the result of the Stalin-Soong conference, he always made public his optimistic views, foretelling that the Moscow conference would reach a firm understanding.

In the past two years, Soviet newspapers have been criticising the economic difficulty of China and the one-party despotism of the Chungking government, but recently all newspapers, particularly the New Era and Bolsheviki repeatedly pointed out the necessity of mediating between Chungking and Yenan. This is a notable developement to be taken note of.

No conference was held between Soong and Prime Minister Marshal Choi Bar Sun of the People's Republic of Mongolia who also visited Moscow to confer with the Soviet Premier just at the same time as Soong did.

Reason for Parley Discussed

At the Three Power Conference now being held at Potsdam, which heralds the reappearance of intrigue in European political circles following the close of the European War, delicate tactics are now being used by the three leaders, but the Stalin-Soong conference deserves special notice as a peculiar event in recent international diplomacy, comments Domei.

Regarding the Stalin Soong conference, it was first observed that its main object was Chungking's explication respecting the rivalry for power between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party. As the bases for this observation, it was pointed out that the National Council was scheduled to be opened on July 7, or immediately after Soong's arrival at Moscow, and also the fact that Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Chiang Kai-shek, and a graduate of the Communist University, had accompanied T. V. Soong to Moscow.

Then, there came another interpretation that Soong's visit to Moscow was made for conveying the American wish respecting Chungking and entire East Asia, and for finding out the Soviet policy concerning East Asia. This view was supported by the observation that for Chungking and the United States it is an unavoidable necessity to have the American attitude toward East Asia clarified, in connection with the so-called American operation to approach the China continent. All these observations cannot necessarily be of the mark, judging from various circumstances.

Yet all observations must be based first of all on immovable facts. As undeniable facts in connection with the Stalin-Soong Conference it can be mentioned that Soong conferred with Stalin six times from the time he arrived in Moscow on June 30 until he left for home on July 14, and that in the joint communique issued on July 14, it was mentioned that a clear and mutual understanding was reached on important questions relating to Soviet-Chungking relations, and that though the conference was interrupted because Stalin had to attend the Three Power Conference, it will be reopened in the near future.

When viewed from this angle, it is hard to believe that the explanation of Chungking and the sounding of the Soviet attitude formed the principle topics of discussion at the conference. It may be permissible to believe that some vital questions concerning the two countries were discussed, as it was announced that a clear understanding was reached and the conference is to be continued.

Then, what are the vital questions? Here it is necessary to consider the Washington report to the French News Agency concerning negotiations for a Soviet-Chungking treaty of friendship. Although it is impossible to come to a conclusion immediately, it is possible to observe that a treaty of friendship or even a mutual non-aggression pact or a mutual aid treaty, going a step ahead, may be concluded.

It may be necessary for the Soviet Union, now that Germany has been defeated, to direct its attention toward Chungking in consideration of the development of her own policy toward **East Asia**.

At the same time, for Chungking, which now enjoys the empty name of being one of the five big powers of the world, it may be advantageous to gain strong support by becoming friendly with the Soviet Union, thus to heighten its status. Chiang Kai-shek, who insists on maintaining his autonomy while receiving aid from the United States, may utilize the Soviet Union to restrain American interference in his affairs.

It is also a fact that American and Soviet influence is preventing cooperation between Chungking and Yenan. Then, it cannot be definitely denied that when an understanding is arrived at between the Soviet Union and Chungking, some favorable results might be attained regarding the internal unification of Chungking. It is impossible to fathom the plans in the mind of Chiang, but it is not at all unnatural to observe that such ideas as above mentioned are in his mind.

MACEDONIANS ATTACKED BY GREEK MONARCHISTS

Belgrade Papers Report More Outrages in Villages Around Salonika

More information about the outrages by Greek Monarchist bands in Macedonia appeared in Belgrade newspapers, according to a Zurich dispatch quoting Belgrade reports. Up to the end of June, 96 Macedonians, including seven women and children, were arrested and thrown into jails in Salonika and Volos. The papers stress that there is not a single village in Macedonia which has escaped attacks. In some villages, all Macedonians were arrested and imprisoned, and many of them were wounded by knives and firearms in the process. All their properties were confiscated by the Greek authorities.

According to the Belgrade newspapers, the Monarchist terror has passed all bounds, especially in the villages around Salonika.

Greek Situation Worsens

The frontier dispute surrounding Greece has become aggravated and in the light of the existing frontier situation Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are massing their armies on the frontier regions respectively. According to an Athens dispatch of the French News Agency, a Greek newspaper reported as follows in regard to the frontier situation, a delayed Domei dispatch dated July 14 from Zurich reported,

"Prime Minister Churchill guaranteed the Greek Government that the right of Greece would not be violated and there is no need for the Greek Government to worry about the frontier situation. Fully armed British troops have already been stationed in the northern frontier region for the protection of Greek territory."

De Gaulle to Visit U.S.

The U.S. State Department authorities confirmed the press report on July 17 that an agreement of views was reached between the United States and France with regard to the visit of President Charles de Gaulle of France to the United States immediately after the termination of the "Big Three" talk, according to a Washington report as relayed by Domei from Lisbon.

236 Kamikaze Special Attack Corps Fliers Win Recognition for Heroism in Okinawas

In recognition of the meritorious services rendered by 236 members of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps of the Navy, who, during the period commencing April 16 and ending May 14, contacted task forces and other warships of the enemy plying in the waters near the main Okinawa island and daringly dashed into them, thus demonstrating the true mettle of Japanese fighting men, a proclamation was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the Navy Ministry announced on Wednesday.

The Navy Ministry's announcement follows:

"In recognition of the distinguished achievements of 236 Wild Eagles of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps of the Navy, who sallied forth and, contacting enemy task forces and warships operating around the main Okinawa Island, conducted ramming action against them, thus manifesting the sterling quality of Japanese air heroes, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet made the following known to the entire rank and file of the Navy:

PROCLAMATION

Sub-Lieutenant Ryohei Miyashita; Superior Flight Petty Officers Jun Sato, Takashi Suga, Mitsuo Mineyama Teruo Oba, Kumao Ogata, Noboru Murata, and Kenjiro Nakajima: First-Class Flight Petty Officers Shigeji Oride, Yoshinari Shiromori, Toshihiro Inagaki, Koichi Owa, Hajime Inose, Fusao Keiga, Toshio Kawasaki, and Takiji Mada; Second-Class Flight Petty Officers Jiro Ebara, Torao Takada, Etsuo Shibata, Katsuji Utsuki, Tatsujiro Osawa, and Kokichi Koike; Second-Class Petty Officers of the Ground Crew Masao Matsumoto and Hideaki Fujiyoshi; Flight Petty Officers Inao Mimura, Naozo Shin, Takayoshi Ito, Tenchi Horikawa, Satoshi Nagasawa, Haruo Atsumi, Kennosuke Nakano, Yonesaku Konno, and Hideo Terada—of the Jinrai Units of the Fifth Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Second-Sublieutenants Harumasa Kusamura, Tetsuo Yajima and Masanobu Kambara; Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Shun Yokoyama—of the Second Showa Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Second-Sublieutenants Toshizo Machida, Yoshio Okuda and Akira Yamada of the Third Shichisho Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Flight Warrant Officer Teiichiro Hayashida, Second-Class Flight Petty Officers Kakichi Kudo and Kikutaro Koganei of the Third Shinken Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

The above members of the Jinrai Unit of the Fifth Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, of the Second Showa Unit, of the Third Shichisho Unit, and of the Third Shinken Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, sallied forth in succession on April 16 of this year and by resorting to ramming action scored accurate hits on enemy warships plying in the waters around the main Okinawa Island all met heroic death. They thus manifested the true essence of fighting men. Their outstanding services are hereby duly acknowledged and made known to the entire Navy.

June 11, 1945.

JISABURO OZAWA,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Combined Fleet

PROCLAMATION

Superior Flight Petty Officer Shigeshi Mori; First-Class Flight Petty Officers Yoshiteru Homma and Masayoshi Nakahara; Second-Class Flight Petty Officers Shigenobu Nakabeppu, Masaumi Nakao, Haruo Arai, Teikichi Shirai, and Kenki Onaka—of the Seventh Kembu Unit of the Jinrai Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Sublieutenants Eizo Nakamura and Jumpei Kasamoto; Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Michihiko Takano—of the Third Showa Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attacks Corps.

Sublieutenants Ishio Ishibashi Tatsuro Negishi, Yozo Nishikawa, Hiroaki Kashimoto, Shozui Yamaoka, Masao Eguchi, Gasei Yamamoto, Ichita Oishi, and Tetsuzo Nagoya—of the Fourth Shichisho Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Torasuke Hasebe of the Fourth Shinken Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

First-Class Flight Petty Officer, Saburo Ishida and Heiji Ueda; Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Harunosuke Sato, Goro Kuriyama, and Torao Kuriyama—of the Eighth Kembu Unit of the Jinrai Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Lieutenant Hiromasa Nakamura; Sublieutenants Tsutomu Yoshii, Toshio Natsui, Takefumi Kanemori, Toshiaki Ishii, Shinji Okamoto and Yasuji Yamagata—of the Third Tsukuba Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Sublieutenants Taigaku Arimura and Mitsuo Sato of the Fourth Showa Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

The above, as members of the Seventh and Eighth Kembu Units of the Jinrai Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, the Third and Fourth Showa Units, the Fourth Shichisho Unit, the Fourth Shinken Unit, and the Third Tsukuba Unit, set out bravely on April 16, 1945 and attacked and fiercely rammed units of a powerful enemy task force in the waters southeast of Kikaigashima Island. They thus gloriously manifested the true essence of true loyalty.

June 12, 1945.

Jisaburo Ozawa,
Commander-in-Chief
Of the Combined Fleet.

PROCLAMATION

First-Class Flight Petty Officer Naohiko Yamawaki

As a member of the Jinrai Unit of the Sixth Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, the above on the night of April 28, 1945 carried out a sure-hit, sure-kill body crashing attack against a group of enemy warships and transports in waters adjacent to the main Okinawa Island and succeeded in instantaneously sinking one enemy warship (most probably a large size cruiser), thus eternally distinguishing himself for his undying patriotism and loyalty. His distinguished services are hereby recognized and proclaimed to the entire Navy.

June 13, 1945.

Jisaburo Ozawa,
Commander-in-Chief
Of the Combined Fleet

PROCLAMATION

Sub-lieutenant Setsuo Yonekata; Second Sublieutenants Akira Otsuka Setsuro Azabu, Hideo Katayama, and Yukio Yamazaki—of the Fourth Tsukuba Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Second Sublieutenants Susumu Misohi, Tetsushiro Morioka, Tokutaro Kitamura, and Sadayoshi Doi of the Fifth Shichisho Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Second Sublieutenants Noboru Kibesaki, Kozo Koizumi, Yuki Sotoyama, Hiromichi Yasuda, and Yasuo Ichijima; Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Hiroshi Yabuta, Michiaki Kawabata, and Mitsuo Yoshinaga—of the Fifth Showa Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Sublieutenants Minoru Tagi, Tokuji Nishiguchi, and Narusue Nakanishi; First-Class Flight Petty Officers Tsuneo Takahashi, Shoichi Fujiki; Second-Class Flight Petty Officers Eiji Yamamoto, Nobuo Mochida, Shin Sone, Tei Takase, and Noboru Kitazawa—of the Ninth Kenbu Unit of the Jinrai Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

The above, as members of the Fourth Tsukuba Unit, Fifth Shichisho Unit, Fifth Showa Unit and the Ninth Kenbu Unit of the Jinrai Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, on April 29, 1945 contacted a powerful enemy task force centered around four carriers and three battleships at a point about 65 nautical miles east of the main Okinawa island, and carried out sure-hit, sure-kill body-crashing attacks against the enemy craft one after another, thus eternally distinguishing themselves for their undying patriotism and loyalty. Their distinguished merits are hereby recognized and proclaimed to the entire Navy.

June 14, 1945.

Jisaburo Ozawa,
Commander-in-Chief
Of the Combined Fleet

Sublieutenant Susumu Ohashi; Second Sublieutenants Takehiko Katsumata, Hiroshi Kikuchi, Yasuyuki Adachi, and Katsuo Homan; Superior Flight Petty Officers Masayoshi Ishiwata, Ukichi Naito, Eiji Ueda, Yoshinaga Ikeda, Minoru Harada, Mitsuteru Yoshida, Shuichi Hoshimi, Saburo Hirose, Kenji Ikenaga, Takeo Shimabara, and Genshiro Imano; First Class Flight Petty Officers Toshiharu Nakagawa, Yoshiharu Nagata, Yoshinobu Nanagisawa, Yoshiro Chisawa, Torao Asami, Sho Nozaki, Kazuto Kohata, Teruzo Saheki, Shoichi Fujimura, Hisao Ishimoto, and Akira Nakagawa; First Class Petty Officer of the Ground Crew Hoji Ishii; Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Tadashiro Kimura, Yoshiro Kato, Saburo Tomioka, Yoshigoro Kanehara, Toshio Sato, Masanobu Shibuya, Chikara Ishii and Hideaki Miwa; Flying Service Chief Seamen Kensa Kawamura, Minoru Shibuya, Yoshiteru Ishikawa, Shoji Takashima and Seiyu Hirai—of the Jinrai Unit of the Seventh Kamikaze Special attack Corps.

As members of the Jinrai Unit of the Seventh Kamikaze special Attack Corps, the aforementioned carried out body-crashing attacks against enemy warships and transports in waters adjacent to the main Okinawa island on May 4, 1945 and succeeded in instantaneously sinking one battleship and one large cruiser, thus eternally distinguishing themselves for their undying patriotism and loyalty. Their distinguished merits are hereby recognized and proclaimed to the entire Navy.

June 15, 1945.

Jisaburo Ozawa,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Combined Fleet

PROCLAMATION

Sublieutenant Iwao Isogai; Second Sublieutenants Ekiko Ashikaga, Kinji Suzuki, Toshihiko Kato; and Hideo Kobori; Midshipmen Minoru Fujii, Masatoshi Hayashi, and Masao Sanmyo, First-Class Flight Petty Officers Mitsuru-Daita, Second-Class Flight Petty Officers Torahachi Takanami, Futao Take, Shoji Takata, Masaru Miyazaki, Saburo Hoshina, and Saburo Mogi—of the Shinken Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

The above, as members of the Fifth Shinken Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, sallied forth in succession on May 4 and carried out sure death, sure hit ramming actions against enemy patrol ships around he main Okinawa Island, thus eternally distinguishing themselves for their undying patriotism and loyalties.

I hereby recognize their distinguished services and proclaim them the entire forces.

June 18, 1945.

Jisaburo Ozawa,
Commander-in-Chief
Of the Combined Fleet

PROCLAMATION

Sub-Lieutenants Jiro Takano, Tsunenobu Kobayashi, and Shinji Furuya; Second Sub-Lieutenants Shinkyo Nakajima, Keizo Ro, and Fumio Miyazaki; First-Class Flight Petty Officers Masami Ishida; Toshio Nagata, Yonekichi Azumagawa, and Tomiji Iso; Superior Petty Officer of the Ground Crew Kunio Miura; First-Class Fight Petty Officers Yukiyasu Fujita, Kazuharu Okochi, Noboru Chiba, Kuninaga Kikuchi, Tatsuzo Tanaka, and Masanobu Nagasawa; Petty Officer of the Ground Crew Izo Bingushi; Second-Class Fight Petty Officers Ryoichi Takeuchi, Shizuo Nakauchi, and Yasuo Tanaka; Flight Warrant Officers Tsugio Akiba, Yoshiki Kimura, and Yutaka Nakamura of the Jenrai Unit of the Eighth Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Second Sub-Lieutenant Gai Makino, First-Class Flight Petty Officer Tadakuni Kawano; Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Yoshiji Awaji and Yukio Saito of the Sixth Shinken Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Second Sub-Lieutenant Hiroshi Nemoto of the Sixth Showa Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Flight Petty Officer Yasuo Matsuhashi of the Seventh Shichisho Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Sub-Lieutenant Keiki Shibata; Superior Flight Petty Officers Keikichi Sato, Yasuo Tanaka, and Azuma Shimosato—of the Tenth Kembu Unit of the Jinrai Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Sub-Lieutenant Morizo Yasunori; Second Sub-Lieutenants Saburo Takahashi, Kiyoshi Ogawa, Korenori Shinohara, and Tadashi Mogi; Petty Flight Officer, First-Class, Akira Saraumi—of the Seventh Showa Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Sub-Lieutenants Takamitsu Nishida and Yukio Okabe; Second Sub-Lieutenants Shin Yoshida, Michinori Machida, Kuniharu Machida, Kunihiro Moroi, Shinichi Ishimaru, Takashi Fukuda, and Shiro Mori—of the Fifth Tsukuba Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Superior Petty Flight Officer Yoshihiko Kaichi and Petty Flight Officer Torao Kamitsuki of the Seventh Shichisho Unit of the Kamikaze Special Corps.

The above, as members of the Jinrai Unit of the Eighth Kamikaze Special Attack Corps; of the Sixth Shinken Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps; of the Sixth and Seventh Showa Units, of the Seventh Shichisho Unit, and of the Fifth Tsukuba Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps; and of the Tenth Kembu Unit of the Jinrai Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps—on May 11, 1945, bravely set out against enemy task forces and invasion transport convoys around the main Okinawa Island, broke through the strong enemy patrol system, launched death-dealing ramming attacks, and manifested the true and glorious spirit of loyal service.

I herewith recognize their glorious achievement and proclaim them to all the armed forces.

June 18, 1945

Jisaburo Ozawa,
Commander-in-Chief
Of the Combined Fleet.

PROCLAMATION

Lieutenants Fumio Kusumoto and Keijiro Hiura; First Class Flight Minoru Yoshida and Kyoichi Kamada, Petty Officers Hisataka Hanada, of the Eleventh Kembu Unit of the Jinrai Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Lieutenant Toshisuke Tomiyasu; Sub-Lieutenants Io Oki, Hisao Okida, Seiichi Oyama, Hidenosuke Kurosaki, Tsuruo Tokioka, Yomei Fujita, Tsureji Nakamura, Shigezo Takayama, Ko Araki, Koichi Honda, Minoru Nishino, and Akira Orita, of the Sixth Tsukuba Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

Lieutenant Takuro Fujita; First-Class Flight Petty Officer Sadayoshi Hashimoto, Second-Class Flight Petty Officer Kazuhide Araki—of the Eighth Shichisho Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

The above, as members of the Eleventh Kembu Unit, of the Sixth Tsukuba Unit and of the Eighth Shichisho Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, left their bases in succession on May 14, 1945, and contacted a powerful enemy task force in the waters east of Tanagashima. They carried out sure-hit ramming attacks on the enemy task force and thereby displayed the essence of true and glorious service. All died for the cause of eternal justice and their loyalty radiates forever. Their brilliant achievements are hereby proclaimed to the entire Navy.

June 18, 1945.

Jisaburo Ozawa,
Commander-in-Chief
Of the Combined Fleet

'Tin Can' Bombs Used By P-61's During Raid On Tsuchiura Tuesday

A new bomb, which looks like a tin can, was dropped by one of the P-61's which made their debut in the skies over Tsuchiura on Tuesday. The bomb is four inches in diameter and about five inches long and is as big as two salmon cans put together. It is four times as heavy as an ordinary can and looks like an empty container with its top and bottom removed. When picked up, it immediately explodes and is powerful enough to kill anyone nearby. The bomb actually caused casualties in the area where it was dropped.

ENEMY FAILS TO GAIN ON BALIK PAPAN FRONT

Heavy Casualties Lower Morale Of American and Australian Forces There

By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 19.—Although over two weeks have passed since they landed at Balik Papan, the American and Australian forces have been unable to break through the Japanese positions in the heights behind the town. Repeated enemy attacks have been thrown back by firm Japanese resistance and resulted only in casualties among the enemy forces.

On Samarinda Highway, the enemy have advanced only eight kilometers. Here also the enemy forces are being held back by Japanese counterattacks. The Japanese Garrison Forces are thus stubbornly preventing the enemy from advancing. Although the hills and valleys are being changed and jungles are being reduced to plains by the enemy shelling, gunfire, rifle-fire, bombing and strafing, the fighting spirit of the commander and all the Japanese Forces remains ever strong.

On the other hand, the heavy casualties are lowering the morale of the enemy forces with the result that they have stopped attacking for the time being and are busy seeing to the dead and wounded.

Burma Enemy Smashed
By T. TOKUNAGA, K. KASUGAI
And S. SHIMAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, July 19.—Crack units of the Japanese Forces in southern Burma which had crossed the Sittang River and commenced an offensive and smashed into the enemy line, are exacting heavy sacrifices from the enemy.

The Japanese Forces which had completely captured Nyaungcash and Meycho before daybreak on July 9 established strong positions there and started shock attacks against the enemy thus expanding their sphere of operations. The war results obtained by the Japanese after the crossing of the Sittang River up to the present are:

Enemy troops either killed or wounded—1,000
Aircraft downed—2
War spoils—3 howitzers; 2 trench mortars; 3 heavy machineguns; 7 light machineguns; rifles and others.

135 DECK PLANES DOWNED DAMAGED IN KANTO RAID

Small Enemy Warcraft Blindly Shell Village Near Shirahama on Wednesday

By Courtesy of the Press Section

In the counterattacking operations against the enemy carrier planes that raided the Kanto district on Wednesday, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 82 planes and damaged 53. Severe fighting took place everywhere and at some points about 30 per cent of the raiders were downed or damaged.

Shortly after midnight on Wednesday, a group of small enemy warcraft appeared off the southern tip of the Boso Peninsula and blindly bombarded a village in the vicinity of Shirahama for about 10 minutes. Practically no damage was caused by the enemy.

Meanwhile, the enemy task forces appear to have again headed far out at sea to obtain supplies. However, they are still in the neighboring waters of Japan Proper.

Forty enemy carrier planes were downed and 38 damaged among those which raided the Yokosuka Naval Port on Wednesday, according to a communique released by the Yokosuka Naval Station at 6 a.m. Thursday.

One B-24 operated over the sea off the southern tip of Boso Peninsula for 30 minutes from 7:30 a.m. Thursday. Another two B-24's approached the Boso Peninsula sector around 8:10 a.m. the same day and withdrew around 8:45 a.m. after circling over the Kujukurihama sector.

Two enemy planes of unidentified category flew over the Kashima Sea coast, Mito and Choshi from 8:05 p.m. to [illegible] p.m. Tuesday. Following this, one B-24 carried out a reconnaissance flight from 8:35 p.m. over south Boso.

Then, at 10:40 p.m. two large enemy planes, presumably B-29's, operated over Katsuura and Togane and dropped bombs over Tsuchiura and Togane. Following this, one B-29, from 11:07 p.m. to early the next morning, penetrated from Choshi and flew over Koriyama, Naoetsu, Kashiwazaki and Ueda. The enemy bombed Naoetsu.

Another B-29 appeared over Odawara at 11:33 p.m. Tuesday. It cruised over Naoetsu, Niigata, Yonezawa, Fukushima, Mito and Kawagoe and dropped mines into the Niigata sea area.

Furthermore, from 11:30 p.m. Tuesday to 3 a.m. Wednesday, nine B-29's dropped mines principally in Toyama Bay. This operation was followed by a scout flight by one B-29 at 2:38 a.m. Wednesday.

Otorishima Raided

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 19.—Some 150 carrier planes from an enemy task force raided Otorishima Island from early Wednesday morning up to 3 p.m. the same day. Japanese Forces shot down one raider and repulsed the others. Damage caused to our side was slight.

TANGIER TALKS POSTPONED

Big 3 to Consider Soviet Request to Participate in Parley

The conference among Britain, France and the United States on the restoration of the international status in Tangier, which was scheduled to take place early this month has been adjourned until August it is revealed in a July 18 Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a London report.

The sudden request of the Soviet Government to take part in the talks, which has presumably caused the postponement, will be considered by the "Big-Three" at Potsdam, the report added.

Reports that Britain has agreed to the Russian participation were stated in informed quarters in London to be inaccurate, and it is revealed that the request is still under consideration by the parties concerned and no decision has yet been taken by the British Government.

Meanwhile, Charles Peake, British representative in Tangier, has returned to his post, and experts who went to Paris with him have returned to London. It is understood that Henry S. Villard, American representative at Tangier, accompanied Peake to Tangier.

New Vice-War Head Named

Lieutenant General [illegible] Wakamatsu was appointed Vice-Minister of War succeeding Lieutenant General Kenshiro Shibayama, who was relieved from his post at his own request, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday.

SPECIAL ATTACK OFFICER CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Tells His Men Why They May Fulfill Mission With Faith In Nippon's Future

By S. SUGIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE AIR BASE.—Expressing full confidence in Japan's final victory, a certain captain at this base gave his last instructions to the youths of a Special Attack Corps just prior to their take-off, saying, "The forthcoming struggle on the Japanese mainland will constitute the last decisive battle on which victory or defeat of the contending forces hinges. Taking advantage of favorable strategic conditions, let us forge ahead with firm confidence in Japan's victory."

Manifesting firm resolve in his piercing glance, the captain, commander of Special Attack Corps, continued in a steady voice:

"At this time, when you are just about to take off, you must be thinking of the future of Japan. Without confidence in Japan's victory, you may not be able to die at ease, so I will explain why Japan must emerge victorious from the current war.

"The three-month struggle in the Okinawa area has strengthened my confidence in final victory. You may ask if the present hostilities will eventually be pushed as far as to the Japanese mainland. I am certain that we shall have to fight with the enemy forces on the mainland. Unless the hostilities are pushed to the mainland, the unprecedented great war will see no end.

"Then, shall we emerge victorious from the war? I can assure you that victory will be ours. For many generations, our forefathers have consolidated the foundations of the Empire on this land. The Yamato race has lived and prospered on its soil—a soil that is blessed with beauty and abundance. With the commencement of the war, unparalleled in severity and scale, the entire land has become a great supply base, and fortress as well. If all the Japanese are determined to guard their fatherland to the last, then the mainland will become impregnable with the concentration of its total war power.

Japan Will Pull Through

"There is no denying that enemy air raids will be further intensified with the aim of hampering Japan's productive activities and of bringing about a shortage of commodities. However, any shortage of commodities can be greatly alleviated by intelligent planning and use of old materials. Today, even aviation fuel is manufactured out of pine roots. Your mission will be carried on by the people behind the guns. I am confident that Japan will be able to pull through these critical times.

"Let us now consider when we may expect to see the enemy launch landing operations. I cannot predict with exactitude, but before long the enemy forces will commence operations against the Japanese mainland. The enemy admitted that he sustained great blows in the Okinawa area, by saying that in the Okinawa campaign the American forces sustained heavier losses than in the Pearl Harbor debacle. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Forces in the Okinawas could have defeated the enemy, had they been supplied with sufficient materials; if the enemy surface strength had been broken up while the Japanese Ground Forces were intact, the outcome of the Okinawa campaign would have been different.

"In such small islands as Guadalcanal, Saipan, the Philippines, and the Okinawas, the Japanese Forces in each case tenaciously put up resistance for a long period of time. Compared with those small islands, the Japanese mainland is blessed with favorable topographical conditions, and with an efficient transportation network all of which will be utilized as commissary lines. If all the Japanese are determined to stick it out to the last, there is nothing to worry about regarding supplies of materials. The enemy may tenaciously bomb cities and towns with B-29's and resort to some new strategy, at the same time throwing all available surface craft into the forthcoming landing operations. His operational strategy is completely dependent on material superiority, which he is ready to utilize fully; however, should his forces approach the Japanese mainland, the Japanese Forces will sally forth to smash the invaders. No matter how many warships are massed in the waters near the mainland, Japan has sufficient ammunition to hurl against them.

Must Frustrate Enemy

"Above all, Japan has Special Attack planes and such heroic youths as you are. No time should be lost in striking at the enemy constantly, without giving him time to repeat attacks. Special Attack planes must be dispatched successively so as to frustrate enemy attempts to land. When they are crippled by the ceaseless attacks of Special Attack planes, enemy surface units will realize the difficulty of conducting landing operations. The enemy, on his part, is very cautious, considering the enormous sacrifice in lives which he would be forced to make in attempting landing operations.

"[illegible] does a 'decisive battle' really mean? Just a year ago, we said that the Philippines battle would be a decisive battle,' and then the Okinawa campaign was again called a 'decisive battle.' We have been engaged in 'decisive battles' ever since the Saipan operation. We must think now why the Japanese mainland must become a battlefield to decide the war's final outcome. In the Okinawas, the war situation did not turn out as we had expected. We must smash the enemy forces completely in the battle to be waged on the mainland. The importance of the final struggle on the mainland can never be over-estimated. The enemy will throw into it everything he has and the Japanese will respond to his challenge with all available means. In a 'decisive battle,' one of the opposing forces must emerge victorious, and in that sense, the Okinawa operation was not a 'decisive battle.' Through the loss of the Okinawas, Japan could truly realize what the strength of the enemy forces is. The forthcoming struggle on the Japanese mainland will constitute the last decisive battle on which victory or defeat of the contending forces hinges. Taking advantage of favorable strategic conditions, let us forge ahead with firm confidence in Japan's victory."

Inquiry Is Demanded On the Retirement Of Lt.-Gen. Chennault

The Argentine Government has decided to deliver the German an investigation of the circumstances of Lieutenant General Claire Chennault's retirement from the army air forces in China, according to a Washington report received in Lisbon by Domei. Asserting that the explanation for replacing Chennault "is clothed in secrecy," Ellender told the Senate that it must have been a "great disappointment" to the founder of the "Flying Tigers." "He was not a graduate of West Point and it is well known that they look down on the reserve officers," Ellender said. In a resolution, Ellender asked the military committee to make an inquiry.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, July 19

POTSDAM PARLEY

MAINICHI—The tripartite conference between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union was opened at Potsdam on July 17. The atmosphere at Potsdam is entirely different from that which prevailed at Yalta or Teheran. During the hostilities in Europe, the three Powers cooperated against the "common enemy," but with the termination of fighting that the tie binding these nations was lost. While the Anglo-Americans still have a heavy burden on their shoulders, that is, the war with Japan, the Soviet Union has already entered into the stage of postwar management.

The Anglo-American Powers are now planning to control the future advance of the Soviet Union and it was for this purpose that a huge loan was reported to be made to the Soviets. Granting that the Soviet Union requires foreign capital, the loan cannot be considered a one-sided favor. For, the supply of various goods through the loan will be essential to the change-over of the industrial structures and the prevention of unemployment in the Anglo-American countries themselves. Moreover, the Soviet Union's rehabilitation does not necessarily require foreign capital. Nor is there any fear of domestic chaos even if foreign capital is not obtained. In short, it seems to be correct to regard that so far as this issue is concerned, the Soviet Union is in a stronger position.

Amid such an atmosphere, what do the United States and Britain intend to seek from the Soviet Union? The Big Three Conference has been opened on Anglo-American initiative. According to reports, what the Anglo-Americans are seeking to accomplish through the parley is the disposal of Germany, solution of the Mediterranean issue, and an understanding regarding East Asian issues. As regards the disposal of Germany isn't it true that while the Anglo-American Powers have no effective policies, the Soviet Union is well on the way of solving the German issue?

First of all, it must be considered that the territory of the Soviet Union borders on that of Germany, especially so when the Polish issue has been solved in accordance with the demands of the Soviet Union. What pressure can Britain, a country whose fortunes have declined, hope to exert over Central Europe? Britain depends on the United States, but what can the United States, lying so far from Europe, do in this connection? To attempt to check the advance of Slav influence toward the Mediterranean would be a dream of a fool. Already in the previous Great War if the Czarist Russia had not left the fighting lines, Constantinople would have been included in Russian territory. This point is fully recognized by Britain, the signatory to the London Pact. Today when the Slav race has fought out the European War and won a clean victory, there is nothing strange in the advance of that race toward the Mediterranean. The question does not only include the Dardanelles issue for already the overwhelming Slav influence is covering the entire East Mediterranean area. To attempt to check it by means of a single agreement would be to resist the power of nature.

We do not know what proposal the Anglo-American Powers intend to make and what idea Premier Stalin has in his mind regarding East Asia. But there is one thing which is clear, namely that Premier Stalin has his own policy. In other words, it is that irrespective of what policy he has regarding East Asia, the present position of the Soviet Union is such that in enforcing her policy she does not require any suggestions from the Anglo-American Powers.

SWORDS HOLD HIGH PLACE IN ESTEEM OF JAPANESE

Blades Big Factor in Molding National Character—Was Symbol of Bushido

In every country of the world swords were in a broad sense originated and developed as arms, and even in Japan swords are of use only for that purpose. However, these arms of self-protection did not remain as arms throughout, and in course of time the people began to think of them in a spiritual sense, and came to respect them as objects of faith, and even thought of them as displaying the spirits of the ancient people. It must be said that the customs of worshipping swords as gods of festival or the tablet of festival gods is the result of this belief.

With due respect one might say that it is only the sword which is one of the Three Sacred Treasures of the Imperial court that all Japanese think as an object of national faith. It has been the object of the nation's adoration for the space of three thousand years as a symbol of the majestic and matchless Imperial Throne. One often hears many people say that the swords of our country symbolize such spiritual characteristics as bravery, integrity, resoluteness or purity. The fundamental truth of this is found in Japan's national character. It was quite natural that swords were believed to be the symbol of "bushido" during the middle ages with the sudden rise of the military class. It is not too much to say that swords have been the motive power of the brilliant history of our country for the space of three thousand years, and at present called the symbol of Nipponseishin (Japanese spirit).

All Kinds of Swords

Though one says swords in a word, there are various kinds of swords. "To-ken" is a Japanese word given to swords. "To" is a sword which has only one edge, while "ken" is double-edged. In ancient times most Japanese swords were double edged. Archaeologically they are called "doken" (swords made up with the compound metal of copper and tin).

During the Naracho period (710-784), most of the swords were imported from Korea or China; or were the imitations of continental ones like other cultures of the time. The first half of the Heian period was the dark period for the history of swords, and the works and literature concerning swords of those days are scarce, but just as in the case of the Naracho period the men of rank used imported swords, while people in general used common straight swords. But in the latter half of the Heian period, many battles were fought, and the power of the military class gradually increased and it began to keep private soldiers and monk-soldiers in Buddhist temples; naturally, the demand for swords increased, and the number of swordsmiths made a sudden rise in every part of the country. The art of the swordsmith had made a rapid advance, and from experience in actual fights, curved swords began to be produced instead of straight swords, and at the same time there appeared skilful workmen in various places of the country. Munechika and Yoshiie, of Yamashiro (near Kyoto), Tomonari and Norimune of Bizen (in Okayama Prefecture), Yasutsuna and Sanemori of Hoki (in the Tottori Prefecture) were the first class craftsmen of these days. The works of these craftsmen were mostly masterpieces and are very beautiful, and were authorized as national treasures.

Now, when the time changed into the Kamakura period, the art of the swordsmith developed more and more with the establishment of the age of militarism, and a large number of masterhands came out in succession. Since the days of old it has been a famous story that the Emperor Gotoba (1184-1198) was interested in the art of swordsmiths and had carved the Imperial crest, the chrysanthemum, on his own work. Undoubtedly, such an action stimulated various swordsmiths of different places. It is said that at the time of the Mongol invasion exceedingly superior work was produced. Indeed, it was in those days that the famous Masamune (master swordsmith) came out.

Sword Making

When the time changed into the Muromachi period (1394-1565) swords became the principal exports with China, and there appeared the vicious custom of manufacturing coarse swords. The total number of swords exported from 1394 to 1532 reached more than 100,000. Moreover, after the great battle of Ojin the country was in disorder, and with the increased demand, course and inferior swords greatly increased in number. It was from this time that the custom of wearing two swords (a long and a short sword) originated.

Troublous times at the closing period of the Muromachi unified by Nobunaga, and when Hideyoshi completed his great work, an important change had come in the history of swords. It was the so-called confiscation of swords by which common people, other than samurai, were forbidden to carry swords. It was at that time that the military and common classes were distinctly differentiated, and the age of overproduction and abuse of swords had passed away. Accordingly, consideration had gradually begun to be taken for the beautiful appearance of swords by the firm establishment of the military class, and like the art of Momoyama period there are many pompous ones. It was in those days that the distinction of old and new swords had taken place, and the swords which were made before Keicho era (1596) were called old, and those made after that age were called new.

Sword Prohibited

During the Yedo period peace reigned throughout the land, and the people dreamt of perfect peace; naturally they led luxurious lives, and all began to love splendor. For this reason a remarkable development was seen in the outside metal fittings rather than in the main part of swords, and people began to attach too much importance to the outward appearance, forgetting the value of practical use. At the closing period of Yedo, when the thought of restoration began to raise its head, there appeared some people who advocated the production of old-style swords, but such advocation did not last long. When the age passed into the Meiji restoration the decree abolishing the wearing of swords was promulgated.

Recently a new demand for swords began to take place. Moreover, the excellence of Japanese swords is recognized, and even sabres are made after the style of Japanese swords, and the hilts are just like the hilts of olden days. Once in Germany Japanese swords were scientifically analyzed, and after a complete study imitations were made, but their quality and sharpness could not stand comparison with those of Japanese swords. There is a famous story of how the power of science had given way to the power of long tradition.

UNDERGROUND FACTORIES

Produce New Weapons for Annihilation of Enemy

With the launching of an aerial offensive, the enemy has commenced his material warfare against Japan Proper. The Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces, concealing their actual strength, with which they can blast the enemy's material operations, are concentrating their war might in readiness to counter enemy operations against the mainland, and have, to this end, completed all preparations.

"Your reporter, granted the privilege of visiting an underground munitions works in the mountains, looked with awe at the vast works on the hillsides of valleys," writes a Domei correspondent from a certain base on the mainland. He continues:

"Paddy fields, newly planted, stretched way up to the upper slopes of the hills. The truck bearing your reporter wended its way along silent valleys. According to the sublieutenant escorting us not a sound was to be heard in the areas in which the factories had been distributed.

The digging of tunnels was under way and a number of factories were already in operation, with munitions workers and high school girls working hard. The texture of the soil was perfect for digging tunnels and afforded the advantage of immunizing the tunnels against collapse. The creation of underground factories was being pushed through at an unbelievable speed, and machinery was being shipped in and installed by day and by night.

A hydro-electric generating plant, operated by the region's abundant water power, supplies plenty of electric power to the factories. Miners, tunnel engineers of the Government Railways, geologists from universities, and the people in the district are working hard and zealously. Thus, what may be called the first underground munitions works in Japan is nearing completion in the face of anticipated enemy landing operations, and tens of thousands of war workers are exerting themselves to the limit in the production of new weapons for the annihilation of the enemy.

Obituary

Kiichiro Sakata, Vice Governor of Wakayama Prefecture, was killed in the air raid of Wakayama City on July 10. Under the same date, Mr. Sakata had his official rank posthumously promoted to the second rank of the higher officials.

SPIRIT OF NIPPON PEOPLE UNCRUSHED BY BOMBINGS

Reconstruction Pushed Forward Steadily in Medium and Smaller Cities

Enemy bombings did not and cannot crush the spirit of the Japanese people as proved by the reconstruction being pushed forward steadily in medium size and small cities which have been subjected to the ravagings of enemy planes, says the Mainichi.

Although scrap iron and other remains of bombings have still not been cleared away in a large number of places in Tokyo, they have all been removed in medium and small cities in rural districts within three weeks of the air attack. The razed districts are being converted into gardens in these cities. Relief measures after the raids are being carried out one after another in medium and small cities on a swifter tempo than in big cities. The following are some of the reconstruction measures which are being pushed ahead in rural cities.

Big cities such as Tokyo and Osaka consist of a kind of motley gathering of people from rural districts. Air raid victims in large cities mostly migrate to rural districts after the raid where they depend on and seek relief from relatives and friends there. People living in medium-size and little cities possess a great love for their town as most of them have been living there for generations. The spirit of beautifying their city is also stronger among the peoples living in medium and small cities. There are large numbers among them who immediately build shacks after their homes are burnt down and thus continue to dwell in places where their ancestors had lived before them.

Over 20 per cent of the air raid victims in Shizuoka are dwelling in shacks built on the site where their homes stood before the air raids while another 20 per cent are being accommodated in the homes of their relatives and friends in the city which had escaped destruction. Twenty-five per cent of the people were discovered to have left the city with their certificates proving that they are victims of air raids. The remaining 35 per cent have moved to farms and villages in the neighborhood of the city.

Accommodations at National Schools

About 1,200 persons are still being accommodated in groups at national schools and other buildings as they have no place to go to. They are scheduled to live at their present place until they build shacks for themselves or find appropriate places to go to. Over 30 per cent of the population of Toyohashi are living in the destroyed areas while the percentage of people belonging to this category is also big in Shimizu.

On the other hand, there are only a few persons who are living in the bombed areas in Hamamatsu since Hamamatsu is a new industrial city differing from other old towns, and the majority of the population of this city are those who have come from adjacent districts. The city has been subjected to air raids 23 times since December 13, 1944 while people living in the bombed areas continue to be machine-gunned. Therefore, there are but a few people who remain in the bombed areas in the city. On the other hand, most of the factories have either been evacuated or burnt which is another reason why there are but a few remaining in the city.

Although the enemy has burned cities he cannot crush the fighting will of the city people. As soon as the bombing ends, people begin to clear up the debris caused by the air raid. There are some persons who planted vegetables in the cleared ground on the second day after the bombing. Shimizu people were not put to any disadvantage in regard to daily necessities and clothing in spite of the air raid because of the measures which the municipal authorities had executed beforehand in evacuating the belongings and personal goods of the people to safer spots. The number of casualties in the city was comparatively small because of the numerous vacant lots there. Distribution of foodstuffs and other daily necessities was smoothly carried out after the raid. Shimizu people are, therefore, in high fighting spirits. One salted salmon was distributed to each raid victim in Toyohashi while farmers in adjacent districts cooked delicious polished rice for them. There is not a single person to be heard complaining, but on the contrary, the Toyohashi people are rejoicing and boasting that food distribution in their city is the best throughout Japan.

As the municipal hall and police stations in the city were saved from destruction, the fighting spirit of the city people was furthermore enhanced by various measures executed one after another by the authorities. Several national school buildings which remained were turned into distribution centers while propaganda corps were dispatched from there to call on the people to rise up for the reconstruction of their town. The propaganda corps rendered great services in guiding the raid victims to first aid stations and distribution centers.

It has been proved that the more efficient the air raid measures of municipal authorities are the higher spirits of the city people and the firmer their conviction in ultimate victory. It has also been proved that better conditions prevail in cities where prefectural government offices, municipal halls, police stations and other important administrative organs have remained untouched and undestroyed by the raid. It is, therefore, necessary for these offices to move into strong buildings in order to escape destruction. On the other hand, air raid victims in a certain city were subjected to great inconveniences because their municipal office had been evacuated in parts to local villages. It is important for organs and institutions which are established for the guidance of the people to remain together with their city people.

YENAN TO HOLD CONGRESS

Will Be Opened on Same Day as Chungking National Meet

As a countermaneuver against the opening of the National Congress of the Chungking Kuomintang, the Yenan regime has decided to hold a People's Congress in its capital, according to a Shanghai dispatch to Domei dated July 18.

According to a Hsin Hwa News Agency dispatch from Yenan on July 15, a preparation committee was set up in Yenan on July 13, and 25 Yenan Communist leaders headed by Chou En-lai were nominated as permanent committee members and at the same time, a declaration was issued relating to the opening of the People's Congress.

November 12, the day set for the opening day of the Kuomintang National Congress was also chosen by the Yenan regime as the opening day of the People's Congress. In order to have all walks of life represented at the People's Congress, delegates not only representing the liberated areas, but others representing farmers, women, youths, religious and various corps in the Kuomintang-ruled areas will attend the Congress. Many Chinese living abroad will also send their delegates. With the opening of the People's Congress which is to be participated in by delegates representing all democratic groups, the Yenan regime means to push its drive ahead for the establishment of Chinese Federated Administration.

ECONOMIC CONTROL PLAN SET BY COURT JUSTICES

Meeting Held to Combat Black Marketing and to Punish Regulation Violators

The Justice Ministry called a meeting of all the justices of the appellate courts throughout the country and the Procurator's Office on July 16 and studied measures to be taken in the future by the economic administrative authorities in the face of the decisive war stage.

It was decided that the current attitude of relaxing control over the increasing black market activities, the establishment of free markets and the recent raising of the prices of rice, salt, miso, soy sauce, sufu, substitute material, rayon and other commodities, is not to be tolerated. The Justice authorities will stride forth toward the perfection of controlled economy by taking in charge and dealing out punishment to those who infringe the economic regulations.

Agricultural produce is being illegally sold and much of it is being turned into the black market, with the result that it is being distributed unfairly. This is drawing the criticism of the people. The security of the people's livelihood is essential to victory, so that the Government must exert itself fully in order to ensure the people's livelihood through proper rationing.

In recent air raids, medium and small cities have lost a great amount of daily commodities, clothing, farming tools and other materials which they had been hoarding. Farmers should be dealt with firmly in order to make certain that their produce is rationed properly and not allowed to drain off off the black market.

There are many misdemeanors concerning munitions these days. This is the result of the competition between munitions factories to get materials off each other and strict control must be exercised by the authorities concerned.

In connection with day labor, many arrests were effected simultaneously, but many violations of the regulations continue. It is desired that the authorities concerned should practice restraint in this connection and organize controlled labor in line with the legal measures taken by the justices.

Improper practices by civil servants and control organs form a great source of the violation of morality. The Justice Ministry is attending to this matter through the application of the Wartime Criminal Law and the Economic Punishment Regulations and intends to take active measures in the future through their application.

It is desired that arrests and punishment should be dealt out in connection with profiteering often practiced following damage and fire by raids and evacuation. The above-mentioned measures were decided on, and the Government was requested to carry them out.

WAJIMA RIVER OVERFLOWS

Two Villages in Ishikawa Prefecture Inundated; Two Die

The Wajima River having overflowed its banks, Wajima-cho, Fugeshi-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture, was inundated on Monday, and [illegible] houses, a rice field of five cho[illegible], and 30 bridges were washed away. In Yanagida-mura of the same Prefecture, two died and three were wounded due to the collapse of their houses. From Tuesday morning, the flood began to subside and the railway service between Nanao and Wajima on the Noto line was resumed.

British Envoy to Warsaw Set

Following up its action in recognizing the Provisional Polish Government of National Unity, the British Government on July 17 appointed Frederick William Cavendish-Bentinck, assistant Foreign Undersecretary, to be Ambassador to Warsaw, says a Domei report from Lisbon dated July 17 quoting a London report.

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COMING DECISIVE BATTLE DISCUSSED BY TOKUTOMI

Famous Commentator Gives Frank Views of Contributing Factors

(Continued from Yesterday)

All factors of victory—natural advantages, advantages of ground, and national unity, as has been stated before, are in our possession. If we do not win under such circumstances, the conclusion is inescapable that something is the matter with us, for there are no few cases where victory has been won in the face of all sorts of adverse conditions.

But here are also no few cases where defeat has been incurred although all condition of victory have existed. This is the reason why we by deep reflection and by opening our eyes widely should see we are following the way that is sure to lead to victory.

I am afraid I am speaking too plainly. But the present certainly is not the time for us to mince words. Above all else, the 100,000,000 people of our country have got to reinforce themselves as they have never done before. I do not mean that our fellow-countrymen are dispirited. They each have more power than a normal man possesses. They require extraordinary power if they are to meet successfully the present situation which is extraordinary.

We know that a woman, the very incarnation of physical weakness, summons up courage when her house is on fire and saves her cabinet or oblong chest by carrying it out on her back through the flames. We have seen sufferers from the war disaster walking with a heavy bundle or package on the back in a manner that shows that they consider it no burden at all.

Surely we shall not be exhausting all means of making sure of victory if we do not make a display of the extraordinary power we possess in time of national emergency but content ourselves with a demonstration of some and not the whole of our power as though we were in a period marked by no unusual things. Thus we are prompted to express a wish to our 100,000,000 countrymen to reinforce themselves to a great degree.

Propose Extraordinary Imperial Powers

1. Above all a proposal to invoke extraordinary Imperial powers has to be submitted to the Throne and the very nature of the period of emergency we are in made fully known to the people. We have since January of this year repeatedly spoken about the necessity of such a step. What is it that makes the authorities hesitate to petition the Throne about the use of extraordinary Imperial powers? If men like Iwakura, Okubo or Kido were Ministers of State today, they would, as as I am convinced, already have acted without hesitation in making such a petition to the Throne.

2. A rule by the Emperor in person is to be made a reality. It is a fact that we today have a rule by the Emperor in person. But what is it that makes the authorities hesitate to make this fact a reality about which there could not be the least doubt in the minds of the people? The Imperial Court and the Government are one. Political and military affairs are governed by one and the same principle.

The condition that is to be in existence is one under which all the common people, forgetting all considerations in the past, are embodying the conception that they are loyal subjects in simple devotion to the Imperial Family as the center of life, and those high in rank are working to see affairs, whether civil or military, indeed all affairs of a nation at war, unified under the Emperor. Concretely, it is to be made manifest to the whole world by holding conferences in the Imperial presence repeatedly that the Ministers of State are assuming full responsibility for their conduct under the system of Imperial decision of all matters of importance.

3. All munitions plants are to pass under the control of soldiers. All munitions workers are to be made labor soldiers with the leaders of these labor soldiers to be made officers. In this way all aircraft factories, factories turning out weapons for the use of the Special Attack Corps, and all other munitions industries can be under the direct control of the forces.

The system of the National Volunteer Corps has something of the spirit underlying the proposed system of military management of munitions production. However, we regret greatly to have to note that there is something about it that stands in the way of our looking on it as one with the proposed system. As a matter of fact, the owner of a munitions factory has remarked to me: "In my factory there are working, in addition to ordinary workers and workers whose services have been requisitioned, soldiers sent by the Army. The efficiency of the soldiers is three times as great as that of their fellow workers."

Capitalistic Idea Continues

In short, the leaders in the profession of munitions still are unable to get rid of the remains of the capitalistic idea which has a hold on them. The workers are also unable to get rid of the idea of labor versus capital which continues to hold them. There may be persons in the munitions industries who are conscious that they took their jobs in order to save the country. But generally speaking, not a few in number are the people employed in the munitions industries who are under the influence of old ideas. If the forces act resolutely in taking the step suggested there would be, we are sure, no more talk about the shortage of aircraft.

4. The forces are to be conscious of the greatness of their responsibility and devote themselves to the one object of conducting the war. The objection might be made that that the forces already are doing this. As a matter of fact, we are hoping for greater things. We desire to see the forces making still greater exertions.

In Germany there was a tendency for the forces to consider that all they had to do was to do what they were to do according to the conception of a soldier as one under a contract to do the fighting and to leave it to the statesmen to manage the rest of the affairs of the nation. That is to say, in Germany the army was quite a different thing from the Government. And this state of affairs was a great, if not the real cause for the fate which has overtaken Germany.

In saying that we should be devoted to the prosecution of the war we take it as a matter of course that all affairs, state, political, agricultural, commercial, and industrial, should be concentrated under the forces. We have to win, and in order to make sure of victory we have to endure all sorts of inconveniences. The forces should be given priority in the use of transport facilities, and they should be given priority with regard to food supplies, too.

But the forces have to be conscious of the gravity of the responsibility devolving upon them and to determine to share the fate of the State. The idea of perfunctoriness which is involved in the German conception of a soldier as one whose sole business is to do the fighting is one which Japanese soldiers would disdain to support. It is natural that the forces should lead the others in the guidance of the National Volunteer Corps which has been inaugurated.

Forces Must Exercise Restraint

5. The forces are to exercise restraint. On this matter we see no need to speak much. A look at the instructions War Minister Korechika Anami issued to the army some time ago show that all things we desire to say about the matter are to be found in it. We are rather surprised that these instructions should not have been published. If our countrymen read them they would realize how anxious the army is to use restraint and their thoughts would turn afresh to the army. We regret not to be able to give here more than the substance of the instructions, which follows:

1) Cultivate a higher moral sense. Live by greater friendships and make a greater effort to act according to morality.

2) Go through more intense training and be sure to increase the power of the Army.

3) Be resolute and courageous in taking steps which will ensure victory.

4) Try the utmost to display the combined power of the nation and contribute to the strengthening and securing of production.

The first and the fourth items, above all, need to be noted. Regarding the first, the War Minister in his instructions says:

"To my thinking, a condition like that where the people advance first if the Army wants to advance, is the foundation of certain victory and is an embodiment of a state where the total power of the country is concentrated. I regret that this has not occurred to the Army and that it is about to be objected to by the people. Those who are high are expected to lead the others in setting an example and act with decision even though with tears while punishing the wrong."

This is a very appropriate advice. Our hope is that the Army will realize what is asked. With regard to the fourth item, the War Minister has the following to say, which is enough to make us know his state of mind:

"The Army, before paying attention to the privations and difficulties, should make a contribution toward the securing of national power, especially the increased production of foodstuffs. It devolves upon the Army under the conditions of war to devote itself to the demonstration and the fostering of fighting power, that is, the power of transport, communication, and production. This is the reason why the Volunteer Service Law has been instituted and promulgated."

6. All matters are to be decided at once and enforced at once. The present is an emergency period. Yet we suspect that all things are being done as though we were living in normal times, with things being done in a leisurely and roundabout manner that defies description. Everything ought to be done quickly because we are in an emergency. Yet the state of affairs as it is, is such that there is delay in getting things done precisely because the period we are in is one of emergency, and all are found going about their business leisurely, their preoccupation being to postpone things.

There are not a few instances of this that cause us to doubt whether we can win the war while things are allowed to be in such a state. I have no time to cite these instances. Especially, this is the case with things which are within the province of officials. With them precedent still has much weight and with them laws and regulations still count. To them the sphere of activity still is important. Things are in such a state that there are not a few cases where the laws which have been enacted to make possible a quick dispatch of things of an urgent nature, stand in the way of getting them done.

It is hardly possible for the officials to hope to deal effectively with present day matters unless they realize most keenly that the present is an emergency. As long as they prefer doing things clumsily to doing them skilfully, and unless they can be dissuaded from going about with a wooden clog on one foot and a slipper on the other or barefooted if need be, present matters cannot be dealt with effectively.

80-Year Old Patriot Becomes a Member Of Volunteer Corps

Despite his advanced age, Saburo Ota, 80, of Ota Hospital in Koriyama City, Fukushima Prefecture, who served as a civilian attached to the Army during the Russo-Japanese War and was granted the 6th Order of Merit, applied for membership in a National Volunteer Corps. The authorities, impressed by the aged gentleman's spirit, that he cannot die in peace without first having killed 10 of the enemy, have granted his heart's desire and immediately made him a Volunteer Corps member.

News and Views

European Puppet Show

Soviet Premier Josef Stalin has gained an outstanding victory over the United States and Britain in solving the much-disputed Polish question. With formal recognition on July 5 of the new Polish Government by the United States and Britain, the refugee Polish Government in London has been wiped out completely.

To the new Polish Government of National Unity belong only four members from the Polish homeland or of the refugee government in London. Therefore, the new Polish Government is practically nothing but an extension of the old Warsaw regime. The new Polish Government, it is apparent, was formed on the basis of the Crimea declaration and because of this fact, the United States and Britain are unable to make any complaints.

For the establishment of the new Polish Government, the Soviet Union seemingly made some concessions. But the Soviets attained practically all their demands, chalking up an overwhelming victory for the elastic diplomacy of Premier Stalin.

Jon Kimche, Reuters correspondent, has revealed that the United States and Britain have intentions of extending recognition shortly also to the Renner regime of Austria. If this recognition is made, the Soviet Union's so-called first line of defense in Europe will be completed, as the Renner regime is a puppet government formed by the Soviet Union.

Now that they have succeeded in establishing the two puppet regimes of Poland and Austria to the east and west of Germany, Kremlin leaders will now set about creating a puppet German government. The Communist party and Social Democratic party have been revived in the Soviet occupied section of Germany. This means that the necessary bridge has been built and all the Soviets have to do now is to cross it.

Labor Supply Assured

In an effort to bolster the production of oil extracted from pine roots, labor will be hereafter obtained by means of requisitioning instead of volunteer service, in accordance with the decision reached at the meeting on Thursday by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry, the War and Navy Ministries and the Munitions Ministry. In order to assure sufficient labor, the War Essential Employes Regulations will be adopted and workers from factories destroyed by raids and raid victims will be mobilized.

Pittsburgh Reaches Port

The United States cruiser Pittsburgh which allegedly ran into a typhoon southeast of the Ryukyus last month while operating with the American 3rd Fleet arrived at the Puget Sound Navy Yard on Tuesday with 105 feet of its bow missing, an AP dispatch from Seattle reaching Lisbon disclosed.

KAIBARA EKKEN

(Continued From Yesterday)

For a Confucian to whom the concern of life was everything, it was but natural that the popular Buddhism which spoke so much of "illusion" and "burden of life" should be objectionable.

To the gods of the land he paid a profound respect, and taught his countrymen to do likewise. In Confucianism, Shintoism found not only a friend, but also an ally. While two great religions—Buddhism and Christianity—were persecuted when they were introduced into Japan (the former in the sixth century, and the latter in the seventeenth century) Confucianism was ever welcomed by the people. And the reason was not far to seek, for what Confucianism emphasized, Shintoism held dear, namely, the allegiance to a ruler, fidelity to parents, and veneration of one's ancestors. The humanitarian principles of Confucianism were not at all at variance with the patriotic code of Shintoism, the chief concern of both being with things temporal rather than with those spiritual.

No wonder then that scholars, whether they be followers of Chu or disciples of Yang Ming, were, nevertheless, all Shintoists. It must, however, be stated that they were singularly free from the gross superstitions which the popular Shintoism often entertained.

Thus Ekken writes:

"Gods only respond to the prayers of those who perform their human duties and who supplicate, not from selfish motives or personal ends, but for the welfare of others."

Again:

"Gods are moved by neither bribery, flattery nor familiarity, but by sincerity."

Of Heaven he speaks many hundreds of times.

"We are all children of Heaven, and therefore should love one another, as Heaven loves us all."

"Serve Heaven as you do your parents, and your parents as you do Heaven, for how can he who is unable to serve his parents serve Heaven?"

Of what he terms the faithfulness of Heaven, he thus speaks:

"Heaven is at all times sincere and true, and men, His children, should make the faithfulness of Heaven their example."

He believed that the ordinary calamities of life were either the chastisement or warning of Heaven:

"Therefore in times of storm tempest, or thunder, we should arise . . . even if it be night, wash, dress and sit reverently, in order to pay respect to the just wrath of Heaven."

In a word he postulates Heaven as not only the force behind all wonderful phenomena, but also as a loving father, yet not once does he even speculate as to life after death. On this subject he maintains an absolute silence, following the example of his great master Confucius.

In his writings there is perhaps little originality; he was happy and content to be mouth-piece of the great Sages, whom he glorified. Scholarly expressions or striking phrases he disliked.

"The aim of learning is not merely to widen knowledge, but to form character. Its object is to make us true men, rather than learned men. The chief reason why the teachings of the Sages are not more appreciated by the people is because scholars endeavor to show off their learning, rather than to make it their endeavor to live up to the teachings of the Sages."

Humanity he loved, for he held that all men were brothers, flowers, birds, plants and animals also, for in them he saw the infinite love of Heaven. To him the world was a place of happiness and joy, life both a privilege and a reality. To make people realize the preciousness of their hearts and bodies, he taught how to live happily and how to preserve good health.

According to some, the world is a place of continuous struggle, both physical and intellectual, and the weaker have no chance of enjoyment. Consequently, many religions endeavor to console men by a negation, teaching that life, however lived, is naught but a delusion; while others strive to give light to a suffering people, by the belief that this life is but the gateway to a wider and happier one.

Confucianism stands midway between these two extremes, for it emphasizes that men can be happy in the fulfilling of human duties, irrespective of the result achieved. In the Precept of the Popular Morals, Ekken writes thus:

"The judgment of Heaven is of two kinds, ordinary and extraordinary. Usually, men who do good reap happiness, while those who do evil reap evil. Though seeking happiness, one cannot find it if Heaven wills otherwise. Without seeking it one can obtain it if Heaven so wills. Let us do the best we can and await the judgment of Heaven. If its commands are extraordinary ones, let us resign ourselves without murmur. It is foolish for men to fight against the will of Heaven, and strive to avoid the unavoidable by flattery and fulsomeness."

In short, he taught us not to ignore our cares and sorrows, but to acknowledge them, and then rise above them.

That he adored the beauties of Nature is abundantly proved in his two books: (1) On his Extensive Travels, (2) On the Flora of Japan. The former was the geographical, and the latter the botanical work of the period.

In his Rakkun, which he wrote in his declining years (when nearly eighty) he praises the beauties of Nature and the glories of Heaven and Earth, enumerating the manifold blessings which Heaven bestows upon His children.

When he was about 60, he was ordered by his feudal lord to write the history of the natural features of the province of Chikuzen. In spite of his age, he explored the entire province, mountains and peaks, brooks and valleys, visiting 800 villages.

His wife, Hatsuko, was a woman of extraordinary talent and wide learning. She accompanied him on his extensive travels. It is said that many of the diaries on his travels were written by her.

He was much interested in agricultural affairs, and studied minutely on the subject, and wrote several books on plants and vegetables grown in Japan. Unlike the majority of the scholars of the day, who thought very little of farming, he looked upon it as the most important industry of the country, and held agricultural knowledge the essential one for one who wished to govern well. Not only did he endeavor to advance the welfare of his people by giving agricultural knowledge, but also he strove to increase their happiness by giving them the sanitary knowledge.

From childhood his own health was delicate, and he studied medical science deeply, in order to benefit himself and others. On that subject he read every book that was available. At one time a brother of his fell desperately ill, the doctors holding out no hope for his recovery but Ekken mixed a prescription of a Chinese physician which he had gleaned from an old book, gave it to the patient, who was restored to health in ten days.

The result of his long study of the practice of medicine he gives in this book on the preservation of health. The service which this book rendered to the people at the time when medical science was in its infancy was incalculable. At that period a great Confucian scholar was often a physician as well, the science of medicine being regarded as one of benevolence; consequently, the Confucian scholars taught moral philosophy on the one hand, and healing the sick on the other. They were not at all, as often portrayed by the modern writers, men of vague idea concerning medical science, for Ekken writes thus:

"Medical science is the art of benevolence; the aim of a physician should be to save others, and not to make himself prosperous. The art which holds the key of life and death for millions of men is no small matter. Other arts, however poor they may be, do not concern men's lives, whereas the lives of men are always dependent upon the capability of their physicians. Therefore, only men of ability should follow it. A man who pursues this profession, knowing his want of ability, is a sinner toward Heaven and Earth. A son of a physician should take up his father's profession if he is gifted, but not otherwise. In three generations the act will become most proficient."

Ekken lived in an age when learned men, because of their excessive zeal for Confucianism, looked upon the Chinese civilization with admiration and reverence, yet he was an advocate of the principle of the preservation of national characteristics. In the "Book of Civil Art" he writes:

"That Shi (poems in the Chinese style) do not harmonize with the character of our people, while Uta (poems in the Japanese style) though they seem shallow, yet in reality are deep and pregnant with human interest, are refined in expression, and the best means of expressing our own thoughts. To learn Chinese poems therefore," he says, "instead of Japanese Uta, is to reverse the order." In the face of those scholars who were contented to call their own country "the barbarous country of the East" he writes thus:

"Since the Country of the Rising Sun is favorably situated in the course of the sun and moon, and lies betwixt the north and south, like the middle kingdom, she has the four regular seasons and produces the five cereals in abundance. The people are gentle, obedient and merciful, yet courageous in upholding justice and faith. No wonder this country is called the Kingdom of True Men (Kunshi-Koku) by Chinese writers. Yet so many of us do not know how to appreciate the good qualities which are in our land, and its inhabitants, and blindly envy other countries. One thing we lack is learning. In this respect we are still behind China. Yet the country is now at peace, and it is our duty to learn the precepts of the Sages, cultivate the five cardinal virtues, and live in harmony with our fellow creatures, in order to respond to the beneficence of our land."

With these words he exhorts his people to amend their bad and preserve their good characteristics.

Great changes have taken place in Japan during the past 70 years. The Chinese learning which was so flourishing at the Yedo period has been replaced by the learning of the West. The moral teaching which was regarded as the trunk of all learning in the schools of olden days is hardly studied in our schools today, because of the numerous branches of study required. No longer men deem it worth while to listen to the teachings of the hoary Sages of the past. Consequently, the amiable relations between master and servant, superior and inferior, elder and younger, are sacrificed upon the altar of the god called "Individual Right;" nevertheless, modern thinkers cannot drown the voice of Ekken, which still repeats the old, old truth, old, yet ever new: "Children, you may think an old man's words wearisome, yet when your fathers or grandfathers teach, do not turn your head away but listen. Though you may think the tradition of your house stupid, do not break it into pieces, for it is the embodiment of the wisdom of your fathers. You may think the teachings of the Sages dry and primitive, but do not scorn them, for however simple their teachings may appear, yet they are the true path to true manhood, and will make you a loyal subject, obedient son, kind husband and faithful friend. What more do you want? But if you find any new teaching both good and true, then accept it, only do not trample underfoot the sacred human relations. If you violate your obligations to your family, to society, to the State, and to humanity as well as to yourself, all your wonderful knowledge and great riches will profit you but little."

The streams that come from a pure fountain head are themselves pure, and quench the thirst of weary travellers. The books written by men of singular virtue have a strength and power all their own. So, though Ekken's writings are neither so philosophical, nor so scholarly as some of his contemporaries, yet they remain and live to guide and influence his people, while others have perished.

Well did a pupil of his write over the master's grave:

"In silence and in reverence he meditated on the way,
Diligently enquiring and minutely seeking,
To love humanity was his work,
Serving Heaven he deceived Him not,
Avoiding fame, yet shines his name,
Mindful of posterity, he left us Testaments
That will guide us for ages to come."

Ekken's Ten Kun, or his Ten Precepts, consist of: "On Home, True Men, Military, Civil, Children, Health, Popular Morals, Five Cardinal Virtues, Elementary Learning and Pleasure."

Dutch Queen Ill

The Dutch radio on Wednesday said that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who will be 65 years old next month, has been suffering from an acute affection of the lungs for some days and although her condition has now taken a favorable turn she will require a long period of rest, it is reported from Lisbon. It is recalled that the Queen returned to Holland after five years exile at the beginning of May.

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Europe Changes Umpires

A new page dawns on the history of Europe as the present leaf turns, not merely with the collapse of Nazi Germany, but also with the end of British gavel-wielding on the European continent. Positive British policies toward the self-appointed judgeship may be said to have been begun in the halcyon days of Victoria, and they were supported by and maintained in the able hands of Palmerston, Disraeli and Gladstone. From the heights attained during this golden age, England glided down to the present.

The roads that once led to Rome had been turned to London; today, they lead to Moscow. Trickery and a high brand of intrigue, plus good business sense marked the movements of the obese Imperial lords. Neither must we forget the rugged stolidity of a Churchill. But these qualities of John Bull and the time-worn principle of "Divide and Rule" are being replaced by a new principle now in the process of substitution by the northern Bear.

Shrouded in mystery these past few years, the Soviet Union presented the world its greatest enigma. Today that veil has been lifted in part; and the world, not without surprise in certain quarters, is noting that the keynote of the Soviet rise is grounded in honest labor.

Already the roads that lead to the Kremlin are being worn to a comfortable smoothness by the countless feet that tread there to pay homage to the Red citadel. Harry Hopkins will not be the most versatile of them; nor Wendell Willkie the least fortunate. More recently we have seen the shorter trek of the Czechoslovakian prime minister, Zdenek Fierlinger, bearing with him the question of Teschen and, incidentally—could Ruthenia have been frankincense?

Representatives of the Reparations Commission, each bearing his respective sheaf of notes, data, agenda, instructions and demands, are drawn from their corners into the capital of Ivan the Great to cope, for one thing, with the Soviet knot of Gordius that "of the five billion dollar indemnity Germany should be made to pay, the Soviet Union should receive half. . ." Hungary has already agreed upon the indemnity it should pay the U.S.S.R.

Regarding the Polish question, the world had noted with some trepidation the creation of Lublin against London; and then with feelings almost akin to resignation the establishment of the Warsaw regime, with the consequent liquidation of the London exile government. Quick recognition, even by London, followed. Meanwhile, there was the magnanimous treatment of the cases of the Polish leaders who had dared to transgress against the destiny of the Red advance, followed in rapid succession by a trade agreement with the newly born government.

Sharp and sure the thrusts are striking—first here, then there. Turkey is promised support on the Syrian question—but Ankara must listen to demands for the control of the Dardanelles and readjustment of the Balkan frontiers. Tangiers draws the keen eyes of the Bear. Can it be possible that, in time, the waves of the Mediterranean should have a ruler other than the fleet Britannica?

Nor is the drama limited to Europe alone. The visit of Chungking's new President of the Executive Yuan, T. V. Soong, whose results have not yet appeared out of the regions of guesswork, has aroused speculative comments in interested circles. What may we expect, for instance, from the immediate follow-up visit of Marshal Choi Bar Sun of the Peoples' Republic of Mongolia? It may not be irrelevant that during the early part of June Chungking made the statement at the Sixth National Congress of the Kuomintang that it would not recognize the Mongolian Peoples' Republic established in 1921, but hopes to claim Outer Mongolia as part of China by the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1924.

Need it be necessary to mention the sparkling performance of the team of Molotov and Gromyko at the United Nations Conference which recently dropped its final curtain, or the positive stands the Kremlin is taking as regards Spain, Greece and other European nations? Suffice it to say that the Soviet Union has completely displaced Britain as "governor" of the states of Europe.

Unmistakably the blatant roars of the Lion are being replaced by the sincere growls of the Bear: and the rapidly drooping folds of the Union Jack by the lively fluttering banner of the Sickle and Hammer.

Simple Diet Means Health

(By A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Peasants in past history have done heavy labor on a diet of little more than wholemeal bread, cabbage and onions, or on rice and pickled radishes. The fishermen of the herring fleets have lived in old days on herrings, biscuit and beer, and enduring great exposure and heavy work, have remained fine, hardy men.

All these open-air workers on such simple diets have been long-lived compared with city people.

The Japanese worker can do a day's work on a diet of rice, salad eaten with soya bean sauce and fish. In Denmark, under the supervision of the dietetician Hindhede, a man has done endurance bicycle rides up to record standard after living for months on potatoes and milk.

Great work can be done, then, and a long life lived on very simple and cheap foods, and it is clear that the wealthy epicure gains nothing in respect of efficiency and health out of all the money he spends in food and drink.

Energy

The food must yield enough fuel value for the maintenance of body heat and to provide the energy put into muscular work, and this can be got out of any of the ordinary foods.

The body can secure the energy it needs out of any food so long as they are digestible. The heavy manual laborer requires some 1,000 more calories of fuel value than the sedentary man, and 2,000 more than the typist—that is, twice the amount of food.

Apart from fuel value, which is readily supplied any ordinary foods, the diet must contain that variety of proteins and salts, and the active principles called vitamins, which are needed for growth, resistance to infection, good health and fertility.

We know how scurvy strikes the sailor who goes without fruits and fresh vegetables, and how lemon juice stops this. The devastating disease beri-beri in East Asia is caused by eating polished white rice, the natural grain being deprived of vitamin by the milling process. It is cured by adding the polishings to the diet.

Seeds and tubers largely consist of store food set aside for providing fuel value for the growing plant. The green leaf, on the other hand, and the germ of seeds are composed of cells full of the principles of growth. So, too, is liver, and milk of grassfed cows contains these principles.

Dairy foods and green vegetables should form an important part of all diets. The peasant or the Japanese laborer makes green food or salads an essential part of his diet of rice and fish in order to obtain these principles. Animals cannot live on cereals alone, but given cereals with an ample proportion of green food they can live and breed very well.

Rice for a Month

The cheapest efficient diet is boiled rice, chopped-up raw cabbage, eaten with soya bean sauce and tea.

Cities have separated people from gardens, and green foods are dear and regarded as luxuries; cows in winter are fed in byres on vitamin-poor foods; the miller separates the germ from wheat; much white flour, bread and cakes, sugar and margarine are eaten which contain no vitamin.

It is necessary, then, that much more of the protective foods should be added to the diet of most people. Their resistance to infection is lowered by the want of these foods, and hence in part arises the prevalence of "colds." All people, should be abstemious—eat enough but no excess.

The mouth and tongue should be kept as clean as a foxhound's, and the appetite as sharp. Over-indulgence leads to unhealthy tongues and disordered digestion, with consequent decay of teeth and unfitness. Such indulgence may do as much harm as intemperance.

THE STORY OF MING-Y

One of China's Oldest and Best Known Novels

Chinese literature is one of the oldest, most varied, and extensive in the world, but though it includes a vast number of works on philosophy, religion, medicine, poetry, and drama, it is comparatively poor in the realm of pure fiction, the novel and the short story. It appears that the narrative, related for its own sake alone, was held in contempt.

There is, however, an outstanding exception, in the form of collections of brief tales, entitled the Kin-Kou-Ki-Kuan, or Marvelous Tales, Ancient and Modern, some forty short stories by a number of anonymous writers, brought together some time during the Fifteenth Century A.D.

The Story of Ming-Y is one of the most celebrated of the Marvellous Tales, Ancient and Modern.—Editor.

II

"The name of my family," responded the comely lady, "is Ping—an ancient family of the city of Tchingtou. I am the daughter of a certain Sie of Moun-hao; Sie is my name, likewise; and I was married to a young man of the Ping family, whose name was Khang. By this marriage I became related to your excellent patron; but my husband died soon after our wedding, and I have chosen this solitary place to reside in during the period of my widowhood."

There was a drowsy music in her voice, as of the melody of brooks, the murmurings of spring; and such a strange grace in the manner of her speech as Ming-Y had never heard before. Yet, on learning that she was a widow, the youth would not have presumed to remain long in her presence without a formal invitation; and after having sipped the cup of rich tea presented to him, he arose to depart. Sie would not suffer him to go so quickly.

"Nay, friend," she said, "stay yet a little while in my house, I pray you; for, should your honored patron ever learn that you had been here, and that I had not treated you as a respected guest, and regaled you even as I would him, I know that he would be greatly angered. Remain at least to supper."

So Ming-Y remained, rejoicing secretly in his heart, for Sie seemed to him the fairest and sweetest being he had ever known, and he felt that he loved her more than his father and his mother. And while they talked the long shadows of the evening slowly blended into one violet darkness; the great citron-light of the sunset faded out; and those starry beings that are called the Three Councillors, who preside over life and death and the destinies of men, opened their cold bright eyes in the northern sky. Within the mansion of Sie the painted lanterns were lighted; the table was laid for the evening repast; and Ming-Y took his place at it, feeling little inclination to eat, and thinking only of the charming face before him. Observing that he scarcely tasted the dainties laid upon his plate, Sie pressed her young guest to partake of wine; and they drank several cups together. It was a purple wine, so cool that the cup into which it was poured became covered with vapory dew; yet it seemed to warm the veins with strange fire. To Ming-Y, as he drank, all things became more luminous as by enchantment; the walls of the chamber seemed to recede, and the roof to heighten; the lamps glowed like stars in their chains, and the voice of Sie floated to the boy's ears like some far melody heard through the spaces of a drowsy night. His heart swelled; his tongue loosened; and words flitted from his lips that he had fancied he could never dare to utter. Yet Sie sought not to restrain him; her lips gave no smile; but her long bright eyes seemed to laugh with pleasure at his words of praise, and to return his gaze of passionate admiration with affectionate interest.

"I have heard," she said, "of your rare talent, and of your many elegant accomplishments. I know how to sing a little, although I cannot claim to possess any musical learning; and now that I have the honor of finding myself in the society of a musical professor, I will venture to lay modesty aside, and beg you to sing a few songs with me. I should deem it no small gratification if you would condescend to examine my musical compositions."

"The honor and gratification, dear lady," replied Ming-Y, "will be mine; and I feel helpless to express the gratitude which the offer of so rare a favor deserves."

The serving-maid, obedient to the summons of a litle silver gong, brought in the music and retired. Ming-Y took the manuscripts, and began to examine them with eager delight. The paper on which they were written had a pale yellow tint, and was light as a fabric of gossamer; but the characters were antiquely beautiful, as though they had been traced by the brush of Hei-song Che-tchoo himself—that divine Genius of Ink, who is no bigger than a fly; and the signatures attached to the compositions were the signatures of Youen-tchin, Kao-pien, and Thou-mou—mighty poets and musicians of the dynasty of Thang. Ming-Y could not repress a scream of delight at the sight of treasures so inestimable and so unique; scarcely could he summon resolution enough to permit them to leave his hands even for a moment.

"O Lady!" he cried, "these are veritably priceless things, surpassing in worth the treasures of all kings. This indeed is the handwriting of those great masters who sang five hundred years before our birth. How marvelously it has been preserved! Is not this the wondrous ink of which it was written: 'After centuries I remain firm as stone, and the letters that I make like lacquer'? And how divine the charm of this composition!—the song of Kao-pien, prince of poets, and Governor of Szetchouen five hundred years ago!"

"Kao-pien! darling Kao-pien!" murmured Sie, with a singular light in her eyes. "Kao-pien is also my favorite. Dear Ming-Y, let us chant his verses together, to the melody of old—the music of those grand years when men were nobler and wiser than today."

And their voices rose through the perfumed night like the voices of the wonder-birds—of the Fung-hoang—blending together in liquid sweetness. Yet a moment, and Ming-Y, overcome by the witchery of his companion's voice, could only listen in speechless ecstasy, while the lights of the chamber swam dim before his sight, and tears of pleasure trickled down his cheeks.

So the ninth hour passed; and they continued to converse, and to drink the cool purple wine, and to sing the songs of the years of Thang, until far into the night. More than once Ming-Y thought of departing; but each time Sie would begin, in that silver-sweet voice of hers, so wondrous a story of the great poets of the past, and of the women whom they loved, that he became as one entranced; or she would sing for him a song so strange that all his sense seemed to die except that of hearing. And at last, as she paused to pledge him in a cup of wine, Ming-Y could not restrain himself from putting his arm about her round neck and drawing her dainty head close to him, and kissing the lips that were so much ruddier than the wine. Then their lips separated no more;—the night grew old, and they knew it not.

The birds awakened, the flowers opened their eyes to the rising sun, and Ming-Y found himself at last compelled to bid his lovely enchantress farewell. Sie, accompanying him to the terrace, kissed him fondly and said, "Dear boy, come hither as often as you are able—as often as your heart whispers you to come. I know you are not of those without faith and truth, who betray secrets; yet, being so young, you might also be sometimes thoughtless; and I pray you never to forget that only the stars have been the witness of our love. Speak of it to no living person, dearest; and take with you this little souvenir of our happy night."

And she presented him with an exquisite and curious little thing—a paper-weight in the likeness of a crouching lion, wrought from jade-stone yellow as that created by a rainbow in honor of Kong-fu-tze. Tenderly the boy kissed the gift and the beautiful hand that gave it. "May the spirits punish me," he vowed, "if ever I knowingly give you cause to reproach me, sweetheart!" And they separated with mutual vows.

That morning, on returning to the house of Lord Tchang, Ming-Y told the first falsehood which had ever passed his lips. He averred that his mother had requested him thenceforward to pass his nights at home, now that the weather had become so pleasant; for, though the way was somewhat long, he was strong and active, and needed both air and healthy exercise. Tchang believed all Ming-Y said, and offered no objection. Accordingly he found himself enabled to pass all his evenings at the house of the beautiful Sie. Each night they devoted to the pleasures which had made their first acquaintance so charming: they sang and conversed by turns; they played at chess—the learned game invented by Wu-Wang, which is an imitation of war; they composed pieces of weighty rhymes upon the flowers, the trees, the clouds, the streams, the birds, and the bees. But in all accomplishments Sie far excelled her young sweetheart. Whenever they played at chess, it was always Ming-Y's general, Ming-Y's tsiang, who was surrounded and vanquished; when they composed verses, Sie's poems were ever superior to his in harmony of word-coloring, in elegance of room, in classic loftiness of thought. And the themes they selected were always the most difficult—those of the poets of the Tang dynasty; the songs they sang were also the songs of five hundred years before—the songs of Youen-tchin, of Thou-mou, of Kao-pien above all, high poet and ruler of the province of Sze-tchouen.

So the summer waxed and waned upon their love, and the luminous autumn came, with its vapors of phantom gold, its shadows of magical purple.

Then it unexpectedly happened that the father Ming-Y, meeting his son's employers at Tchingtou, was asked by him: "Why must your boy coninue to travel every evening to the city, now that the winter is approaching? The way is long, and when he returns in the morning he looks foredone with weariness. Why not permit him to slumber in my house during the season of snow?" And the father of Ming-Y, greatly astonished, responded: "Sir, my son has not visited the city, nor has he been to our house all this summer. I fear that he must have acquired wicked habits, and that he passes his nights in evil company—perhaps in gaming, or in drinking with the women of the flower-boats". But the High Commissioner returned:

"Nay! that is not to be thought

(To Be Concluded)

A FEUDAL LORD

By KANZO UCHIMURA

Is the "Kingdom of Heaven" an impossibility on this poor earth of ours? Mankind has yearned after it as a thing not wholly unreachable, and History from its very beginning seems to be a succession of some undefinable attempts for the realization of such a kingdom upon this earth. Christians have taken up the echo of the Hebrew prophets, and for the nineteen Christian centuries they ceased not to pray for the coming of such a kingdom among men. Indeed some impatient souls among us imagined that such was possible, and History knows of no higher examples of holy courage and noble self-sacrifice than a few bold attempts at making such a kingdom a practicability among the fallen sons of Adam. Savonarola's Florentine Republic, Cromwell's English Commonwealth, and Penn's "Holy Experiment" upon the banks of the Delaware, were a few such attempts,—the noblest pieces of human valor ever enacted upon the face of the globe. Yet the ideal was only approximately realized. With all our improved machineries of governments, we ourselves seem to be as far removed from the haven as our ancestors were ten centuries ago. Indeed, so stationary appears our real situation that a wise man among us startles us by stating that the human species has progressed in only one direction, and that is downward.

Of course, tyrannies of all kinds we hate and detest Despotic tyranny is now known only under the Tropics, and even there it will be soon done away with. But it is foolishness to imagine that tyranny of any sort can make no entrance into ballot-boxes. Tyranny is among us so long as we are in league with devils, and it will not cease to exist among us till the last-named gentlemen are driven out entirely from our midst. Hence we say, of the two kinds of tyranny mankind has suffered from, namely the despotic kind and the ballot-box kind, the latter is only the lesser of two evils, and no more. The better or the best is yet to come, though when and how we are cautioned not to utter.

But let us all believe, and that unflinchingly, that no system can take the place of Virtue. Yet more, when Virtue does exist, systems are hindrances rather than helps. "The improved machineries" are intended more for binding robbers than for helping saints. We consider the representative system of government to be a sort of improved police system. Rogues and rascals are well kept down thereby, but no hosts of policemen can take the place of a saint or a hero. "Neither very bad nor very good," must be said of this system.

Feudalism has had its defects, and for those defects' sake, we had it exchanged for Constitutionalism. But we fear the fire that was intended to burn rats burned the barn also, and together with Feudalism has gone away from us loyalty, chivalry, and much of manliness and humanness connected with it. Loyalty in its genuine sense is possible only when the master and the subject are in direct contact with each other. You bring a "system" between the two, and loyalty is not, as the master is now no more a master but a governor, and the subject no more a subject but a people. Then come wranglings for constitutional rights, and men go to parchments for settling their disputes and not to hearts, as they used to in days of old. Self-sacrifice and all its beauty come when I have my master to serve, or my subject to care for. The strength of Feudalism lies in this personal nature of the relation between the governor and governed. In its essence it is really the family system applied to a nation. In its perfected form, therefore, it can be no other than the ideal form of government, as no law or constitution is better or higher than the Law of Love. Do we not read in the best of books that in the promised kingdom of the future, we shall be called "My people," that "Thy rod and Thy staff" shall comfort us? So we sincerely hope that Feudalism is gone from us not for good. After a few more hundred or thousand years of constitutional wranglings, when men shall have learnt that they are all children of one Father, and hence are brothers, we do sincerely hope that Feudalism shall return to us once more, this time in its perfect and glorified shape, and the true samurai shall be installed once more in power "to spare the vanquished, and to crush the proud," and "the law of peace to found."

But while we are waiting for the coming of such a kingdom, let us refresh ourselves by an account of something very much like it, once enacted upon this terraqueous globe, and that in heathen Japan. Yes, before wisdom came from the West, the land did know the ways of peace, and in its own secluded manner, "the ways of man" were walked in, and "death was encountered with a hero's resolve."

The Man and His Work

Yozan was a mere lad of seventeen when he came to the inheritance of the territory of Yonezawa in the now province of Uzen. Born of the Akizuki family, a rather inconsiderable daimyo of Kyushu, he was adopted by the Uesugi, higher in rank and larger in territorial possession. But as we shall presently see, the adoption was a thankless privilege on his part, as he was thus involved in responsibilities, the like of which were not to be found in the whole land. The boy was recommended by his aunt to the elder lord of Yonezawa as "rather reticent and meditative, filial piety very characteristic of him." Unlike the common sons of the noble, he was singularly submissive to his tutor, Hosoi by name, who as a scholar and man of high principle, was raised to this responsible position from a state of total obscurity. The favorite story of a dutiful pupil often repeated to him by his worthy tutor was on this wise: "Tokugawa Yorinobu, the powerful lord of Kii, always looked with tender care upon a scar by a sharp pinch given by his teacher for some disobedience to the latter's will. 'This,' the great lord is reported to have often declared, 'is the warning my revered teacher has left on me that on looking at it always, I may always examine myself, and be true to myself and to my people. But alas, the scar is fading with my age, and with it my vigilance too." The young Yozan always wept when this story was repeated to him,—a sensitiveness of the rarest occurrence at the time when princes were reared in the closest seclusion and were, as a rule, no more conscious of their duty toward their inferiors than of the reason that kept them in power and opulence. That saying of a Chinese sage "Be ye as tender to your people as to a wound in your body" seemed to have impressed him to the very bottom of his heart, and the text became to him his own, and guided him in all his future dealings with his people.

The man so sensitive cannot but be religiously so as well. On the day of his instalment in his office, he sent in the following oath to the temple of Kasuga, his guardian god through his life:

I. "The exercises, literary and military, which I have prescribed to myself shall I pursue without negligence.

II. "To be a father and a mother to my people shall be my first and chief endeavor.

III. "The words that follow shall I not forget day and night:

"No extravagance, no danger.

"Give in charity, but waste not."

IV. "Inconsistencies of words with actions, injustice in reward and punishment, unfaithfulness and indecency,—from these shall I diligently guard myself.

"The above shall I strictly observe in future, and in case of my negligence of the same, let divine punishment overtake me at once, and the family fortune be for even consumed.

These,
Uesugi, of the Office of Danjo.
Fujiwara Harunori.

The First Day of the Eighth Month
of the Fourth Year
of Meiwa (1767.)"

Revenue Reduced

The work this man was to face was one which no soul less than his would dare to undertake. His adopted clan of Uesugi was in time before Taiko one of the most powerful in the whole country, holding, as it did, the large and wealthy province of Echigo, together with parts of several other provinces on the western coast of Japan. The clan was removed by Taiko to the Aidzu district, and its power was greatly reduced thereby. Yet it was still a powerful clan, with a revenue of over 1,000,000 koku of rice, and its lord was counted among the five great daimyos of the country. Through its siding with the anti-Tokugawa party in the battle of Sekigahara (1601), the seat of the clan was again removed, this time to an out-of-the-way district of Yonezawa with the reduced revenue of 300,000 koku. Then to make bad worse, the revenue was once more cut off one half, and when once more cut off one half, the Uesugi was a Daimyo of 150,000 koku, with subjects once supported by 1,000,000 koku, and all the habits and practices established upon the latter basis. We need not wonder, therefor, when we hear that the new territory scarcely supported the clan, that its debts amounted to millions, that taxes and exactions scared off the population, that penury and destitution prevailed everywhere in the district. Yonezawa, in the southern part of the province of Uzen, has no sea-coast, and in its fertility and natural resources, ranked very low in the country. The whole made the case a most hopeless one, and the dissolution of the clan, and the bankruptcy of the people under its protection, seemed to be inevitable at no distant future. We can well understand the extremity to which the whole clan was reduced, when we hear that oftentimes they were unable to raise five pieces of gold by their united effort,—a state of poverty hard to believe in a daimyo, who owned 750 square miles of land, with a population of over 100,000. The boy Yozan's business was first to put a stop to this state of things, then to restore it to something of tolerability, and if his guardian god of Kasuga would bless him more, to make of his territory an ideal state as laid out by philosophic sages of old.

(To Be Continued)

U.S.S.R.'S PHENOMENAL RISE

Present Position Gained After Herculean Effort

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

II

To state things more concisely and concretely, women labor power which constituted 40 per cent of the total Soviet labor power has been steadily strengthened. Moreover, the employment of child labor has been augmented by various vigorous policies, especially on the farms. In Moscow county alone some 110,000 school children participated in farm work and established the highest record of "5,000,000 labor days".

The Soviet Union had been endeavoring to turn the entire population into labor power as much as and as speedily as possible by means of her peculiar political and social systems. In this sense, the people of the U.S.S.R. were much more accustomed to labor than those in other countries. Thus, it was easier for that country to strengthen her labor forces in time of war and to display the strength of her labor power.

But apart from the Soviet planned labor policy during normal times, the Soviet Union had already carried out a series of labor reforms on a wartime basis even before the outbreak of the war with Germany. She had the labor promotion act passed on January 1, 1939, the promulgation of the labor book system on January 15 in the same year; she extended labor hours in June, 1940 (eight hours per day); she returned to the former system of a seven-day week; and she created a State labor reserve army in October, 1940. The 8-hour day system and a return to the seven-day week system in June, 1940 were intended to increase labor power by imposing a greater amount of labor upon the laborers; while the formation of the State labor reserve army was an attempt to solve the problem of labor supply by placing it completely under State control. By this method, a labor reserve of between 800,000 and 1,000,000 per year was to be guaranteed by educating the youths of cities and rural districts in various vocational schools for labor training, their ages being between 14 and 15, their term of study being two years, for some cases and between 16 and 17 years for the period of six months for others. Each collective or each city had its allotment for such youths to be enrolled and the graduates had to engage in work designated by the State for a period of four years. The first mobilization of such students in November, 1940 totaled 600,000 subdivided as follows: 350,000 for the railway schools and 250,000 for factory exercise schools.

After her open break with Germany, the Soviet Union further intensified her wartime labor policy by undertaking a patriotic movement among the workers, by strengthening labor power and by adopting a more rigorous regulation of labor.

The patriotic increased production movement has been extensively undertaken. It also took the shape of an efficiency movement and has been carried out in various labor and socialistic activities in the entire fields of labor with great results achieved.

As regards the strengthening of Soviet labor power, the wartime labor hour system was promulgated as a decree of the Soviet Union Supreme Council on June 26, 1941 by which a further extension of labor hours between an hour and three hours per day was made on the eight-hour system. At the same time the system of periodical and special vacations was abolished.

As regards the discipline of labor regulations, various State restrictions were imposed upon labor and voluntary retirement was prohibited by law on the free movement of laborers. After the war, all railway workers were on the basis of military mobilization while labor regulation in other fields were also strengthened.

The foregoing being the principal wartime labor measures, they had relative connections with the wartime population. Their aim was to supplement the number of the armed forces lost in the battlefield by means of the rationalization and the reduction of labor power.

Here we shall refer to the results of the inspection made by the late Wendell Willkie in his recent visit to the Soviet Union. He says that Soviet industry was trying to make up the defects of its technical deficiency and insufficiency of equipment by making use of superior machinery among the old-type machine tools and by employing experts among the less skilled workers. If this be true, it must be noted that the Soviet Union needs a greater labor force than the United States and that the former is attempting to make up the insufficiency of her machinery by her manpower. Thus, the Soviet Union must have a labor power the increasing rate of which must be higher than those in other industrial nations. Thus, it may be concluded that the Soviet Union must have a labor power which is greater than 106,400,000 which was calculated on the American rate of increase. On the other hand, as has been already noted, the total available labor power of the Soviet Union in 1939 was 100,000,000. How did then the Soviet Union overcome this discrepancy in figures? The answer must be found in the strengthening of labor power which astonished Willkie and in the political power of the Soviets which has created a formidable labor power through the training of laborers. In the Soviet Union even school children of the fifth or sixth grades have their responsible labor service of 75 days, those of the seventh and eighth grades have that of more than 100 days and those of the ninth and tenth grades have that of more than 150 days. Some school children work more than 300 days while others work 216 days.

Factors of Industrial Productivity

We shall again refer to the report made by Willkie regarding the conditions of Soviet industry. The report says:

"Generally speaking, Soviet industry is inferior to those of the advanced industrial nations in respect to industrial equipment, machinery, technique and technicians, but in some industries the Soviets have equipment and technicians that are comparable with those of the most advanced nations. Some of the superior Soviet technicians are even better than superior American technicians."

In the opinion of Willkie, if the enthusiasm and endeavors of the Soviet workers are taken into calculation, they will be even better than superior American workers. Such is the idea of Willkie regarding the quality of Soviet workers when he observed them from the viewpoint of a capitalistic calculation. In other words, the Soviets are successfully utilizing their political power in making up the defects in their poor industrial equipment, technique and technicians.

The following are the principal war resources of the Soviet Union:

Items	Quantity (in 1,000,000 tons)
Coal	1,073,800
Peat	40,000
Oil shale	7,800
Petroleum	2,883
Fuel gas	98,000 sq. m.
Iron	240,000
Manganese	500
Aluminium	50
Zinc	6
Sulphuric salt	6,000
Magnesium	154

The amount of the war resources deposits in the Soviet Union are unsurpassed in the world. Let us see how Soviet socialist economy industrialized these rich resources during the past 25 years.

Despite these great natural resources deposited in its soil, Czarist Russia was utterly backward in its industrial technique and operations. Thus, its productivity was negligible; the value of its manufactures per head of population being only 78 rubles. It may be compared with America's per capita value of 1,670 rubles and Britain's 1,105 rubles at that time. This shows how backward Czarist Russia was in matters of industry.

Soviet economy had to make its start by inheriting such a backward industrial condition. But the situation was even worse. The industry of the wartime communistic era was in a deplorable condition due to social confusion and destruction brought about by violence. The productivity of Russia in 1920 was only 13.1 per cent of the level of 1913 and was 21.2 per cent of the 1917 level and 47.6 per cent of the 1918 level. A big blow had been dealt to the heavy industries. The production of iron, for instance, in 1920 was only 2.7 per cent of the 1913 productive output; that of mineral ore was 1.7 per cent; that of rolling stock was 14.8 per cent; that of vehicles was 4.2 per cent. Copper production had been completely suspended. The production of daily necessities was also negligible as shown by the following percentages: 6.7 per cent for sugar; 5.1 per cent for cotton yarn; 3.3 per cent for vegetable oils. None of their percentages was as high as 10 per cent of the 1913 level.

The Russian domestic disturbances ended by the close of 1920 and the New Economic Policy was put into enforcement beginning from 1921. The new economic era lasted for eight years until 1928. It took approximately five years for the Soviets to attain the level of Czarist Russia. The Soviet production approached the 1913 level during the first five years of the New Economic era, and it passed this level by 1928 by which time a movement for the socialization of Russian industry began. Up to that time the production of consumption materials showed a greater development compared with that of the means of production. For instance, during 1921-1928 the rates of increase for heavy industries and light industries were 332 and 289 per cent, respectively.

(To Be Continued)